SPECIAL EDITION

# MAINE STATE LABOR NEWS

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# 60,000 Maine Trade Unionists Hope for A. F. of L. Success in Thursday's Shipyard Election

Authentic Picture Taken During CIO Strike

### Feel Confident Workers Will Not Vote For Communist-Dominated Organization to Act As Their Collective Bargaining Agency.

**Maine Workers Regarded as Too Intelligent to Become Tied Up With An Organization That Sponsors Sit-Down Strikes and Other un-American Methods During Controversies—Recall How CIO Reversed Anti-Defense Policy When Nazis Invaded Russia, and Also Its Fight to Free Browder and Persistency in Keeping Communists and Fellow-Travelers in Office.**

The attention of Maine's 60,000 AFL members in all parts of the State is focused toward the South Portland shipyards, where workers in the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation yards will, on next Thursday, make their choice of an organization to act for them in future collective bargaining with the company.

A careful survey by the Joint Committee representing the AFL, the State Federation of Labor, the Portland Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council, indicates a substantial majority of the workers in the Todd-Bath shipyards will favor the AFL as their bargaining agency at next Thursday's election, but they are determined to continue their activities until every worker has become thoroughly convinced that it is for his best interests, and those of every worker in the yards, to vote in favor of the American Federation of Labor.

Shipyard workers who might be in doubt, should carefully *consider several points which are of utmost importance for their future protection and the stability of their organization.*

First, that by choosing the AFL as their bargaining agency, they have the backing of an organization which for 60 years has been primarily devoted to improving the conditions of working people; that its five million paid-up membership and its large number of representatives places it in a position to render its affiliates the best kind of service and protection, and that becoming part of the AFL in the State of Maine assures the cooperation and friendship of more than 60,000 members of trade unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, City Centrals, Building Trades Councils and local unions.

Compare the above with affiliates of the CIO, whose agents are attempting to win over Todd-Bath workers to support that organization at next Thursday's election:

**First, anyone who has carefully watched the CIO's tactics since its inception in 1936, fully realizes that in sponsoring sit-down and other foreign methods during strikes, its object was to revolutionize methods of organization such as existed in several European countries, and which were unable to stand the test when dictators came into power.**

Accompanying illustrations in this issue give an idea as to means taken by the CIO to win its strikes. Are the citizens of Maine employed in the South Portland shipyards willing to tie themselves up with an organization that would kill and maim people because they refused to join an aggregation whose officials subscribe to a philosophy which is entirely foreign to our democratic way of thought and action?

One has but to recall the actions of the president of the CIO Council of Greater New York, who opposed every act of National Defense taken by President Roosevelt and the United States Congress until the very day that the Nazis began their invasion of Russia. Then he and other Communists and Fellow-Travelers in the CIO reversed their position and advocated all-out aid to the Allies. When we recall this, we realize that the CIO is largely dominated by Communists, and that interest in their political philosophy is paramount to the economic interests of working people.

If one is desirous of securing further evidence to demonstrate the connection between the Communist Party and the CIO, we refer to the convention of the Massachusetts CIO Council, held in Worcester a week ago, when the convention not only went on record to petition President Roosevelt to pardon Earl Browder, a former Communist candidate for President, who is now serving a sentence in the Federal penitentiary, but defeated a resolution that would have barred aliens from holding office in the State Council!

**A decisive vote for the AFL at the Todd-Bath plant election next Thursday will demonstrate that the CIO is not wanted in Maine; that their methods of organizing and servicing unions are not in accordance with democratic principles, and will not be tolerated in a section of the country where from time immemorial workers have been able to settle their differences with employers through peaceful means.**

A careful perusal of numerous agreements which CIO unions boast of having with employers, brings the conclusion that they are not what workers think they are. In most cases, efforts are centered on winning an election, regardless of conditions under which membership certificates are secured, and if successful, sign agreements that prove of little benefit to workers.

Shipyard workers employed in South Portland yards are re-

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## Shipbuilding Stabilization Board Created by President For Entire Atlantic Coast

**PERSISTENT FIGHT MADE BY AFL RESULTS IN GLORIOUS VICTORY**

There has been much dissatisfaction shown during the past year over the lack of interest manifested by the Federal Shipbuilding Stabilization Board, and principal among those who have registered complaints have been officials of the American Federation of Labor.

Particular among grievances on the part of the AFL was lack of wage stabilization and inability on the part of the aggrieved to secure satisfactory reasons for the inactivity of members of the Federal Board.

Action by AFL officials has been insistent, and as a result word came from Washington as this issue goes to press that a new Board for the Atlantic seaboard has been created by the President, with the following AFL officials making part of the new Board: John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department; Chas. MacGowan, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers, and Harvey W. Brown, president, International Association of Machinists.

It was announced the first meeting of the newly created Board was to be held in Washington yesterday.

## Outlaw Conspiracies by Employers, LaFollette Report Asks Congress

**Report Exposes Violence and Propaganda to Kill Unions and Destroy American Standards**

Washington, D. C., Mar. 4 (AFLNS).—The La Follette Committee urged Congress to outlaw vicious "conspiracies" by employer associations to kill labor unions and nullify labor laws.

This sweeping recommendation featured the introductory section of a nine-volume report on the investigation of employer-sponsored violence and propaganda in California conducted by the Senate Education and Labor Committee. The report emphasized that the findings of the California inquiry bear an important relationship to current, nation-wide attempts to destroy labor standards in the name of the national emergency. The committee said:

"In an atmosphere of national defense the causes of or responsibility for strikes or demands for readjustments in employment relationships may be submerged or passed over. Only an awareness by the public and the legislature of the worth of trade unions and collective bargaining in promoting industrial democracy and industrial peace, plus a sophisticated understanding of the ways in which certain anti-labor employers and the belligerent employer groups have sought, and continue to seek, to use the forces of public opinion and the law to avoid industrial democracy, will protect labor's rights and achieve domestic tranquility in the national emergency. This analysis of events in California in the last decade should contribute to that awareness and understanding.

"The various parts of this report will reveal that it is a habit and function of a particular type of employers' organization to stimulate by propaganda and other devices the public and legislative sentiment that will pave the way for legislation restrictive of labor's rights.

"Indeed, such activities are financed, organized and conducted by the very same associations which carry on private conspiratorial assaults on the right of organization and collective bargaining through labor espionage, company unions, strikebreaking systems, use of industrial munitions,

SENATOR R. M. LA FOLLETTE

the perversion of local law enforcement, and various other forms of coercion.

"These organizations with great financial resources, skilled propagan-

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## L. Metcalfe Walling, Former Rhode Island Director of Labor, Succeeds Gen. Fleming as Wage-Hour Head

L. Metcalfe Walling, who in 1935 was named by former Governor Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island as State Director of Labor, has been appointed administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor to succeed Gen. Philip B. Fleming, who has been transferred to another governmental agency.

While Director of Labor in Rhode Island, Mr. Walling was regarded as a capable administrator and established an outstanding record, being largely responsible for enactment of the state's 48-hour law for women and children employed in manufacturing and mercantile establishments.

Throughout his administration he was regarded by Labor officials as friendly and cooperative, one of his first acts being to appoint Joseph T. Cahir, president of the Providence Central Federated Union, as deputy commissioner.

Mr. Walling's rise to prominence in labor and governmental circles began in 1933, when he was appointed by former Governor Green as a member of the Interstate Compacts Commission. Two years later Governor Green named him Director of the State Labor Department. In 1937, he was appointed administrator of the Division of Public Contracts in the U. S. Department of Labor, a position which he filled with utmost satisfaction, and which paved the way for his present appointment as administrator of the Wage and Hour Division.

### *Navy Awards "E" To AFL Workingmen*

More than 5,000 AFL members in Cleveland are proudly wearing bronze lapel buttons with the letter "E", symbol of the Navy Department's highest award for efficiency in production. They are members of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Unions employed at the Warner & Swasey Co. and the Steel Improvement & Forge Co. in Cleveland.

The first plant between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains to receive the "E" pennant from the Navy is the Beatrice Steel Tank Co., Beatrice, Neb., which is under contract to the Machinists' Union of the AFL, President Brewer of the Nebraska State Federation of Labor announced.

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

## Labor Addresses Over Local Radio Stations Scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday

Alonzo F. Young, chairman of the AFL Joint Shipyard Organizing Committee, announced the following radio programs to be broadcast today and tomorrow (Wednesday).

Station WCSH, 11:15 p. m. Tuesday; 1:15 p. m. and 5:45 p. m. Wednesday.

Station WGAN, 11:30 a. m. and 5:05 p. m., Tuesday; 11:30 p. m. on Wednesday.

All shipyard workers are especially requested to tune in and listen to informative talks by speakers who are exceptionally well qualified to explain details relative to the present AFL organizing campaign among the shipyard workers.

## President, Condemning Poll Tax Defends FSA Loans for Payment Of Impost in Southern States

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25 (ILNS).—Making it plain that he has always been opposed to the poll tax as a requirement of voting, President Roosevelt defended household budget loans by the Farm Security Administration which include funds for payment of poll taxes.

The President had previously indicated that he disapproved such FSA operations. At a later press conference, he told reporters that he had spoken on a premise which made it appear to him that the Federal Government was paying poll taxes for low-income tenant farmers. Under the FSA method, he contended, this was not true.

The President went on to say that by including in budget loans funds for poll tax payments, such levies were not paid by the government in any shape or form.

Inclusion of poll taxes, along with other budgetary necessities and obligations, the Chief Executive asserted, was proper, for they all involved legitimate liabilities of an individual.

The President went on to pay his respects to Congressional opponents of FSA loans for paying poll taxes, which in many instances included large arrears. Those who criticise the loan plan, he said, were of the type of mind who hailed 7 or 8 years ago a proposal to prevent persons on WPA rolls from voting. Cheers and yells went up from those of such a mind, he remarked, at the suggestion that citizens should not vote because they were poor.

All his life, the President added, he had disapproved of the poll tax.

The poll tax, which is opposed by organized labor and has been de-

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## UNIONS OFFER HELP IN DISASTER FEEDING

Mass feeding at the scene of disaster, if attack is made on American shores, is being arranged throughout the nation under the direction of the American Red Cross disaster relief workers, with test organizations already in effect in Washington, D. C. and in Los Angeles.

Other communities are expected to make similar arrangements with local members of the National Restaurant Association, which is cooperating with the Red Cross in this project.

Statistics as to kitchen facilities, seating capacity and trained personnel in the vicinity of emergency shelters is being compiled in Los Angeles by the association. In each of the 19 emergency disaster districts of that city, the Red Cross is listing as emergency shelters all school buildings, churches, and fraternal lodge buildings.

In Washington, representatives of both the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Alliance (AFL) and the United Cafeteria Workers' Union (CIO) have offered to the Red Cross the services of members during any emergency.

"Our members will gladly give their labor and skill to help in the time of emergency," said Frank Desando of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Alliance, with regard to the plan.

Four hundred members of the National Restaurant Association in the city of Washington have been given their instructions by Red Cross leaders.

### Donald Nelson Said:

"Our change to full war production **must not** come slowly; if it does, we lose the war." Manufacturers must use speed, speed, and more speed to convert their facilities. William L. Batt of the War Production Board has made it perfectly clear that a gun **now** is worth ten a week from now. A plane **today** is worth a dozen "in a little while". A tank **today** is worth an undetermined number a month from now. America can out-produce the entire Axis single-handed—and it will. This production will be the result of the conversion of peacetime industries to the war effort!

### Adolf Was a Punk Paperhanger!

Adolf Hitler was a punk paperhanger, and the Paperhangers' Union in Germany made a bad mistake when they let him join.

So says "Benny" Nussbaum of Woodside, L. I.—and he ought to know; in the old days, he worked side by side with Adolf.

"He was not only a crackpot, but he couldn't put paper up straight. I saw some of his jobs; they were terrible," Nussbaum said last week. "With one arm I could do a better job than that guy. No wonder he gave it up."

Nussbaum, whose parents were Jewish, has a Hitler medal, awarded for "conspicuous bravery and service to the Fatherland" in the last war. He's saving the medal, he says, until Hitler's funeral; then he's sending it to Germany instead of a telegram of congratulations.

## FACING THE FACTS

By PHILIP PEARL

(A. F. of L. Weekly News Service)

Do you believe what you read in the newspapers about labor? Here are a few samples, culled in a single week:

The United Press put out a story, which was widely published, to the effect that the War Labor Board had decided in advance on a formula for settlement of the union shop issue in the steel cases pending before it.

Chairman Davis promptly scotched this lie. "The dispatch is wholly without foundation," he said. Did the newspapers carry this denial prominently? They did not.

Mr. Davis also had something to say about exaggerated press reports

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An Exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Constructive in Policy. Independent in Politics.

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MARCH, 1942

## A Healthy Operation

The House of Representatives performed a healthy operation for labor and the nation by amputating the gangrenous Smith Amend ment from the War Powers Bill.

From now on the labor haters on Capitol Hill will be on the spot. Every measure they introduce will be immediately suspected. Their poisonous propaganda has been exposed and they will have a tougher time trying to put over any more fast ones.

But will that stop the legislative assults upon labor? We doubt it. Too many powerful interests see in the nation's war emergency a golden opportunity to crush organized labor and deprive it of its hard-won rights. They will not give up the fight too easily.

So we find it necessary to make these warning predictions to those who are looking forward to "Der Tag" when American labor is humbled:

On the very same day that the wages of American workers are frozen by law, the profits of industry and capital will be abolished by law.

On the very same day that workers are deprived by law of the right to strike, the right to own and manage private property will be denied; free speech will be ended in America and the free press will be a thing of the past.

Surely no American wants that to happen! Surely America does not have to kill democracy in order to win a war for democracy!

It does not need to happen if we can achieve true national unity, if each group will respect the rights of others, if those who try to take advantage of the war seek selfish gains at the expense of labor will only realize they are cooking their own goose by such methods.

Let's put a stop to sniping! Let us remember that Americans cannot win this war by fighting each other! Let us concentrate our energies on fighting the real and common enemies of all Americans! That is the only way to win this war!

## Issue Still Alive

A $300,000,000 Administration-sponsored program to increase unemployment compensation payments to workers deprived of jobs by conversion of plants to war production has been rejected by the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee. The program was backed by all branches of organized labor.

The committee decision kills the bill for the present, anyway, but it hasn't killed the issue of adequate unemployment benefits for workers made idle by wartime changes. That issue is still alive and will have to be met, whatever members of the House of Representatives think.

The bill was a win-the-war measure, as it provided for the training of workers for war jobs while they were waiting re-employment. Congress has done everything possible to help factory owners and management change from a peacetime basis to a war basis. It should be equally ready to aid the workers to make the same change.

## Bad Plan

Fay W. Hunter, chief of the Farm Placement Section of the U. S. Employment Service is quoted as saying at Chicago that it may become necessary to draft school children from the seventh grade up to meet the farm labor shortage.

This seems foolish talk, especially in view of the recommendations just made by four Federal agencies, including the very U. S. Employment Service for which Hunter works. The recommendations, made in the form of a "statement of national policy", are designed to prevent the exploitation of children on farms in the name of the war emergency. Children under 16 should be employed only in case of dire necessity and then only after the U. S. Employment Service had found it impossible to provide an adequate farm labor supply, it was urged.

Most children in the seventh grade, mentioned by Hunter as a starting point for recruiting farm workers, are well under 16.

The emergency is not so acute that young children need to be drafted for farm labor. Citizens who have the best interest of their nation at heart will oppose any such suggestions to the utmost.

## New Wrinkle in Thievery!

Thieves are ganging up, and it is reported are doing a land-office business in selling used tires stolen from automobiles.

Police authorities consider the "new wrinkle" in thievery as one that is liable to cause serious consequences. The culprits, it is said, drive off in cars parked during the night in front of owners' homes to some lonely spot and strip the tires and wheels and then abandon the wheel-less and tire-less cars.

Several months ago, when gas stations were observing the 7 p. m. closing time, thieves were reported as having resorted to siphoning gasoline from parked cars, and owners then installed locks on their gas tanks as a protective measure.

Now that this element has changed its business to stealing and selling used tires, it is probable that car owners will protect their tires by the use of chains, especially made for this purpose.

One case reported a few days ago told of the theft of tires from a car parked under an arc light. This is about as brazen as one could think of, and demonstrates the risks taken by this lawless aggregation.

## Thin-Skinned Virginian

Representative McCormack of Massachusetts caused no little stir last Thursday, while the House was discussing the Smith Amendment. He accused Smith of having attempted to add anti-labor legislation to a war supply bill and the Virginian challenged the accusation as "unfair".

Representative McCormack shot back: "The gentleman from Virginia is thin-skinned," stating that it was a matter that should be left to the President, who is charged with prosecution of the war.

The Massachusetts Congressman contended approval of the amendment would only aggravate labor and would be construed "as an attack against labor" and "a reflection upon their patriotism."

"Why should we undertake to punish 99 per cent for what one per cent is doing?" he asked.

## Good Way to Avoid Slumps

How shall we meet the terrifying economic collapse which is pretty sure to occur after this war is over? That question is being asked on every side and there are plenty of answers.

One of the most sensible comes from Louis H. Pink, state superintendent of insurance in New York. He suggests, as a major step, the "replanning and rebuilding of outmoded and blighted areas in large American cities."

That would keep millions of skilled mechanics busy for years, would eliminate our slums and make a tremendous contribution to the health and comfort of the American people.

"It is unfortunate that such a program was not launched at the beginning of the New Deal," says Labor, official newspaper of the 15 Railroad Brotherhoods. "By the time the last shot is fired in this war, the need will be even more urgent."

## Loud Talk, Little Sense!

A Louisville, Ky., police judge has been getting in the headlines by bellowing that "we are not going to have strikes here while the war is on if I can help it." He was hearing the cases of seven striking truck drivers charged with disorderly conduct.

His Honor apparently forgot that strikes are perfectly legal in this country and he was taking in a lot of territory when he attempted to outlaw them by police court ukase.

The judge's outburst is the kind of stuff the nation can do without. Instead of making for unity and uninterrupted production, it has just the opposite effect, stirring up resentment and anger and leading to ill feeling on all sides.

## Labor Law Administration

Men and women who know labor problems and the Labor movement are essential to good administration of labor legislation. Mere theorists will not do, the American Federation of Labor emphasizes.

Administration of labor laws, the Federation makes plain, "has suffered severely because in many cases persons appointed as administrators have had no practical experience in labor problems or the conduct of unions. In other cases they have been Communists or other radicals "for whom their jobs are only opportunities to serve their revolutionary objectives."

## Democracy Way of Living

Democracy is not confined to the political or economic fields; it is a way of living applied to the whole of existence. It implies principles of freedom that must continuously be applied to human relationships under changing conditions.—William Green.

# Young Men Must Find Basis for World To Live in Peace, Says Mrs. Roosevelt

### HOLDS SOLDIERS WON'T TOLERATE ANOTHER BOOM AND BUST PERIOD

"The young men in the armed forces have a job to finish as well as to begin," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared in another of her Sunday evening sponsored broadcasts over the Blue Network.

"They must somehow find a basis on which the world can live in peace and they cannot stop at the end of the war," she added.

**FINAL DECISION ON YOUTH**

"Number one on the list of future responsibilities," Mrs. Roosevelt continued, "is facing a new world economy. The final decision as to whether something shall be done or whether we shall stagnate again will rest on the youth of this generation who are going to be the voters.

"Congress may find itself with a much more lively group of citizens on its hands than it has ever known in the past. **These men are not going to tolerate a repetition of the boom and depression years.**"

Turning to immediate steps to aid defense, the President's wife suggested that "we had better clean up dumps all over the country and salvage material from old automobile graveyards" before individuals are asked to do any collecting of scrap materials or to sacrifice their possessions.

**Mrs. Roosevelt condemned the waste of human material brought about by inadequate housing.**

"The sooner we decide that it is part of our defense program to remove such areas from our cities," she declared, "the better our defense will be and the better our citizens will be able to defend themselves."

# Job Training in Plant Fast Expanding To Meet Need for Skilled War Labor

Washington, D. C., Mar. 4 (ILNS).—Job training, a keynote of labor's war production effort is being reinforced rapidly, Sidney Hillman, War Production Board labor director, said in announcing here that 20,898 "lead men" and supervisors in 938 plants with 1,500,000 employes, have been trained to instruct war workers.

He said the latest report of the Training-Within-Industry Branch of the WPB's labor division further showed that another 125,000 "lead men" already are scheduled for TWI's streamlined "job instructor training program".

"Under this program," Hillman declared, "foremen are taught, right in the plants, how to break in green men on skilled jobs and experienced men on new jobs quickly and efficiently.

"Our goal is to develop 200,000 such supervisors by July 1 in factories from coast to coast. This army of supervisors will teach essential skills to the millions of workers now required for present war plants and those being converted to war production."

Training studies, surveys and recommendations have been made by TWI representatives for more than 2,000 war production contractors and sub-contractors employing more than 3,000,000 workers, Hillman said.

# Instructors In Motor Transport Sought Through Civil Service Examinations

Motor transport has assumed such a vital role in defense activity that the United States Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for instructors in over ten branches of the automotive industry. The instructors are needed by the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department, and salaries range from $2,600 to $4,600 a year. There is excellent opportunity for advancement since the policy of the Quartermaster Corps will be to fill higher positions by promotion from lower grades whenever possible.

Instructors will conduct classes in the following branches: automotive parts; automotive electrical and carburetion; body finishing and upholstery; automotive machinist; tire recapping and sectional repair; fender, body and radiator; Diesel engines; internal-combustion engines; motorcycles; blacksmith and welding; and general. They will plan the courses in these subjects, and prepare and revise text and related instructional material.

Certain background education or experience is required, such as study in a college or Diesel engine school, or experience as a journeyman mechanic. Experience as instructor of organized classes in one of the optional branches is also prescribed. Certain experience of a supervisory nature acquired in the automotive industry may be substituted for part, and in some cases all, of the instructional experience. For the higher positions ($3,800 and $4,600), the supervisory experience need not have been directly connected with the automotive industry. No written test will be given. The age limit is 60 years. Applications will be accepted until further notice and must be filed at the Civil Service Commission, in Washington, D. C.

Full information as to the requirements for these examinations, and application forms, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, at any first or second-class post office.

# THE CHERRY TREE

**Where, With Our Little Hatchet, We Tell The Truth About Many Things, Sometimes Profoundly, Sometimes Flippantly and Sometimes Recklessly,**

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT, Director, International Labor News Service

Yes, Singapore went.

Yes, the German ships got from Brest to Helgoland.

Yes, the news has been mostly bad.

One American soldier in the Bataan fighting kills 116 Japs and captures a lot more. Part of the time he was disobeying orders, but getting Japs.

Yes, the news has been mostly bad. Maybe a lot more of it will be bad. On the home front as well as at the fighting front.

And it's true that men like Capt. Colin Kelly and like this fabulous Capt. Arthur W. Wermuth can't win a war, all by themselves, but it remains true that the armies that have such men are the best bet to win, in the long run. The Jap armies will not produce stories like those of Capt. Kelly and Capt. Wermuth!

* * *

We have lost a lot of tankers off our coast. Too many. We shall probably lose more.

We may get hit some awful and terrific wallops.

And the alien agents among us will try to get us to howl at our leaders and raise hell with our commanders. They will try to make us fight among ourselves.

We will wish we didn't have to have defeats but this war is like no war we have ever had or that ever was in the history of the world.

So, we must expect to get hurt and hurt badly before the tide swings finally toward victory for freedom and decency.

**What we have to do is to keep our heads and work like blazes, so that the mountains of war machinery may pile up to the point of overwhelming superiority.** We have to forget a lot of the little bickerings in which we could indulge in normal times.

* * *

The months ahead will require that we keep our sense of values straight.

We have got to keep our minds on the main thing. **The main thing is winning the war.**

One ounce of sugar, more or less, isn't very important. Nor is the matter of who has jurisdiction over what.

**The wrath of the people will fall upon those who put trifling things in the way of the war effort.**

Do not forget the withering fire of sarcasm and contempt in the movement for "Bundles for Congressmen".

Do not forget the raking over the coals given to the Office of Civilian Defense—not that it deserved all it got, but it gave the color to confusion and ineptitude, so that the people thought it was failing to do its job. So they sailed in and gave it plenty.

* * *

Through too many months many people thought the war was a play job. It just could not be serious.

Now everyone must know how deadly serious it is. It is the most serious thing that ever came to America. It calls for service and sacrifice from every person.

It calls for the very tops in organized national effort.

The old chant, "it can't happen to us" now sounds very hollow and silly. Plenty has happened already and plenty more can happen.

The government calls for tanks and planes and ships and guns—and those who don't work on these things perhaps think that lets them out.

But it doesn't. Nobody is let out. YOU have a job—do it and do it the best way you know.

Finally, keep your shirt on and keep your nose clean!

# Move to Bar Citizens of Alien Descent From California Civil Service Jobs Ruled Disruptive Blow at Liberties

San Francisco, Mar. 4 (ILNS). — In a vigorous defense of civil liberties and a sharp rebuke to wartime hysteria and intolerance, the State Department of Justice has blocked a move by California's Personnel Board to "purge" or "cleanse" the civil service lists of hundreds of American-born eligibles who happened to be descended from citizens of Italy, Germany and Japan.

State Attorney General Warren warned sternly that the board's action would have a cruel effect on citizens against whom no proof of disloyalty had been offered. He added that the move was "disruptive of national unity," that it violated the civil liberties of citizens as guaranteed by the constitutions of the state and nation and was in direct conflict with the California Civil Service Act.

**"We'd be in a bad way if we won the war and lost our civil liberties," the Attorney General declared.**

"If we begin discriminating against people because of their forebears," he added, "it will bring about a national disunity that will be absolutely disruptive of our war effort."

The Personnel Board had directed its administrative staff, according to the Attorney General, to refuse to permit naturalized citizens and native descendants of nationals of countries with which we are at war to take civil service examinations; to refuse to certify such citizens for state employment where their names are on the eligible lists after qualifying by taking examinations; to withdraw the names of such citizens from any certifications for employment that have already been made, and to investigate all such citizens who are now employed by the state.

# Comment on World Events

At the international conference of the International Labor Organization in New York last Fall, the delegates representing Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, and Yugoslavia unanimously adopted a joint declaration stating their position with regard to the present war and reaffirming the need for close cooperation among the four countries. They declared:

"We hope that the end of this war, which was forced upon us, will save a hundred million inhabitants of Central Europe and of the Balkans from their present state of wretchedness by assuring them the possibility of stable employment, guaranteed by reconstruction and by the development of their industries, agriculture and merchant marine, and that those peoples will be included within the sphere of international exchanges of goods and services.

"Special attention goes to the masses of the peasant population and to their social and economic standards, because it is on those elements that peace and security in that region depend. It is in this spirit that our present joint declaration has been conceived, and it is in this same spirit of frank and friendly collaboration that we conceive the part to be played by our countries in the reconstruction of a new Europe, enjoying a stable peace with freedom and prosperity."

* * *

The declaration served as the ideological basis in the formation of a common organization which has subsequently been set up to study the problems of post-war reconstruction and to plan for the economic, social, and cultural future of the four nations. The new organization is particularly important because it may well become the nucleus for a larger organization of the nations of Eastern Central Europe, based on the principles of cooperation and the interdependence of nations and growing out of a community of purpose and action. Thus it may be regarded as a significant step towards a future Eastern Central European Federation.

The governments of the four countries—all victims of Nazi aggression and brutality—have come to realize the similarity of the economic, social and cultural conditions prevailing in their respective nations. They recognize that they are facing the same problems and must seek for common solutions. The close political collaboration between the Polish and Czechoslovakian governments in exile is a well-known fact. Similar friendly collaboration has been developed recently between Greece and Yugoslavia.

* * *

It was in this spirit of recognition of common problems and of the need for joint action that the Central and Eastern European Planning Board was founded by the four delegations on January 7, 1942, at the invitation of Jan Stanczyk, Polish Minister of Labor and Social Welfare. The board will cooperate closely with the International Labor Office and will serve as a center for the joint action of the four countries—all, it is to be noted, members of the International Labor Organization.

The four national groups composing the Central and Eastern European Planning Board appoint delegates to the General Council of the Board. The General Steering Committee, which directs the activities of the Board, consists of four deputy chairmen who take turns in serving as acting chairmen, and a secretary general.

## Sergeant Lockard

(From the New York Times)

When Japanese planes were on their way to attack Pearl Harbor there was one buck private whose ears were open and whose mind was working. Joe Lockard of the Signal Corps wanted to learn his job thoroughly. So, on the morning of December 7 he stayed after hours listening on an aircraft detector which would otherwise have been shut off.

He heard a large flight of planes approaching the island from a point 130 miles away. Rechecking his findings, he reported this discovery to his superior officer. Unfortunately, his warning was not heeded. Fifty-three minutes later the Japanese planes struck.

Now the War Department announces that Joe, recently become Sergeant Lockard, has been awarded the United States Distinguished Service Medal. He deserves it. Moreover, he is being sent to the officers' candidate school at Fort Montmouth. Before the war is over, there will be room at the top for other young men as eager and alert as Joseph Lockart.

## We Will Not Fail!

We of organized labor—we men and women behind our armed forces—have enlisted for the duration. We have rolled up our sleeves and we are working with all the strength and ability that we possess, to the end that the American way of life, which we cherish, shall not die. We have placed a ban on strikes and stoppages of any character and regardless of the validity of our grievances. We have pledged that we shall keep working and—if we cannot otherwise resolve disputes which may arise—resort to conciliation, mediation and arbitration, as provided under the executive order establishing the War Labor Board.

Since the day of its birth, the American Federation of Labor has had one basic principle—the principle that labor's paramount obligation is to our country, that a wage earner cannot be a good trade unionist unless he is first of all a loyal, patriotic citizen.

To this principle of devotion to America we have rededicated ourselves. So far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned, the first objective of every activity we engage in, every effort that we make, every minute and every hour that we spend is to win this war.

The working men and women of America know that this is a struggle to the death between freedom and slavery. In such a struggle there can be no compromise.

A united nation such as we have today on this continent, with American ingenuity, American resourcefulness and American courage, cannot and will not fail.—George Meany in Philadelphia Trade Union News.

# 60,000 Maine Trade Unionists Hope for A. F. of L. Success in Thursday's Shipyard Election

(Continued from Page 1)

garded as possessing too much intelligence to permit themselves to be buncoed into choosing an organization to represent them in collective bargaining whose principal efforts have been to destroy rather than to build a better, stronger and more constructive Labor movement.

The 60 years during which the American Federation of Labor has been looking after the interests of its members, saw a number of organizations similar to the CIO come to the surface, but built on a structure that lacked a solid foundation, these soon collapsed.

Hence, Mr. Shipyard Worker, the importance of choosing an organization to represent you in collective bargaining at next Thursday's election which, by experience, financial standing, willingness to be of service, and deeply interested in your welfare, is best qualified to look after your interests in the future.

Only a few days remain to make your final decision. Opponents of the AFL may have approached you and told many things that are untrue. On another page in this issue appears a schedule of broadcasts from local radio stations, in which speakers will go into further details regarding these and other matters. These broadcasts have been arranged so that all may have an opportunity to become thoroughly posted on matters up to Wednesday evening at 11:30 o'clock.

Aside from particulars pertaining to Thursday's election, workers will be told of the victory scored at the recent election at the Snow Shipyards in Rockland, and what the AFL representatives are doing toward securing an agreement for workers that will compare with those of other yards in the country.

The same care now being exercised on behalf of the Snow Shipyard workers, will prevail on behalf of workers in the South Portland shipyards.

**Remember, by voting for the AFL at Thursday's election you are not only assured of the best possible service, but you will associate yourselves—through affiliation with State and local AFL bodies—with one of the finest groups of men in the country.**

# AGREEMENT

Following is a copy of the Agreement presented to the Snow Shipyards, Inc., of Rockland, and which is to be presented to the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation and the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation:

This Agreement made this ........ day of .................. by and between the Snow Shipyards, Inc., Rockland, Maine, hereinafter called the Employer or Company, and the American Federation of Labor, hereinafter called the "Union".

The intent and purpose of this Agreement is to foster and maintain amicable relations, to promote harmony, stabilize wages and create a closer cooperation between the Employer and the Employe. We, therefore, dedicate ourselves to the establishment of better understanding and recognition of mutual problems.

ARTICLE I
**Recognition and Relationship**

Section 1. The employer recognizes the Union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all employes with respect to wages, hours and working conditions.

Section 2. The Employer agrees to employ only members in good standing of the American Federation of Labor, except that should the Union be unable to furnish sufficient men, non-union employes may be hired. It being understood, however, that they shall become members of the appropriate Union within two weeks from date of employment.

ARTICLE II
**Hours and Wages**

Section 1. The Employer agrees to pay to its employes and the Union agrees that its members employed by Employer will accept the wage scales for the various classifications set forth and contained in the Schedule of Wages in Exhibit "A" attached hereto; provided, however, that nothing contained in this agreement shall operate to reduce the wages of any employe who is now employed by Employer.

Section 2. The regular work week shall consist of five (5) days, Monday to Friday inclusive. It is understood that all hours and days of work shall be consecutive.

Section 3. All work in excess of eight (8) hours in any one day, 40 (forty) hours in any week, or on Saturdays, shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half; all work performed on Sundays or Holidays shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

Section 4. Shift work will be permitted on all classifications on the following basis:

(1) 7:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., one-half hour lunch period on Company time.

(2) 3:30 p. m. to 11:30 p. m., one-half hour lunch period on Company time. All work performed on this shift shall be paid for at a rate 10% higher than No. 1 shift.

(3) 11:30 p. m. to 7.30 a. m., one-half hour lunch period on Company time. All work performed on this shift shall be paid at a rate 15% higher than No. 1 shift.

Section 5. Any employe called to work at any time other than his regular shift shall be paid time and a half for such work, unless otherwise specified.

Section 6. Employes properly reporting for work unless previously notified to the contrary shall receive a minimum of four (4) hours' pay.

Section 7. Employes shall not be required to take time off because of overtime work; no employe's regular hourly rate shall be reduced, regardless of what classification of work he may be called upon to temporarily perform.

ARTICLE III
**Holidays and Vacations**

Section 1. The following shall be recognized as holidays and except in the event of emergency shall be granted to all employes with pay: January 1, February 22, April 19, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, November 11, Thanksgiving Day, December 25.

Section 2. Employes shall be granted vacations with pay as follows: Employes who have completed one (1) year or more of service with the Company on April 1, 1942, will be given two (2) weeks (ten) (10) working days) with pay.

Employes who have not completed one (1) year or more of service with the Company on April 1, 1942, but who were hired before January 1, 1942, will receive one (1) week (five (5) working days) with pay.

Employes hired after January 1, 1942, will receive one-half (½) day vacation with pay for each month of service with the Company.

Vacations will be computed to the nearest half-day. Vacations will be arranged, in general, between April 1 and October 1, as operating schedules permit. Employes with greater length of service or seniority will be given preference in choice of vacation time whenever possible.

ARTICLE IV
**Safety and Sanitation**

All toilets and washrooms shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, properly heated and ventilated, and suitable quarters with heat shall be provided for men to change clothes and eat their lunch. There shall be facilities for drying clothes and all staging, walks, ladders, gang planks and safety appliances shall be constructed in a safe and proper manner by competent mechanics.

Proper lighting and ventilation shall be provided for all enclosed working spaces. The Employer shall furnish suitable guards around welders for the protection of workmen's eyes. In case of spray painting, Employer shall provide proper protection against fumes caused by paint spray. Prompt ambulance service and first-aid to injured workmen shall be provided on all shifts and a safety man shall be employed and made responsible for the proper enforcement of safety rules.

Suitable lockers, washrooms and drinking water shall be furnished by the Employer. There shall be no doctor's physical examination nor age limit, except as required by law. Unless required by law, no employe shall be compelled to pay hospital or insurance fees in the course of employment or as a condition to secure employment.

ARTICLE V
**Grievances**

Section 1. The Employer agrees to meet the "Grievance Committee" as expeditiously as possible upon request.

Section 2. Every reasonable effort shall be exerted to mutually adjust any and all grievances arising during the life of this Agreement.

Section 3. It is agreed that conferences for the adjustment of grievances will be held on Company time.

Section 4. Any grievance arising during the life of this Agreement that cannot be settled by and between the Grievance Committee and the Employer, shall be submitted to the United States Department of Labor for conciliation and-or arbitration. All arbitration decision shall be final and binding on both parties to this Agreement.

ARTICLE VI
**Helpers and Apprentices**

Section 1. It is agreed that in no event shall the combined number of helpers and apprentices be more than 49% of the employes in any craft.

Section 2. In order that an adequate supply of competent skilled craftsmen shall be available at all times, it is agreed between the parties hereto that an apprenticeship training program may be established by the Employer, which program shall be mutually acceptable to the parties hereto. Nothing contained herein shall conflict with Federal or State apprenticeship laws.

ARTICLE VII
**Seniority and Miscellaneous**

Section 1. Seniority shall be the determining factor in the lay-off, rehiring and promotion of all employes. A seniority list shall be prepared by the Employer and be available for examination by the Grievance Committee.

Section 2. Loss of time, due to sickness, accident or lay-off, shall not be construed so as to interfere with the employe's seniority. Any discharge or lay-off may be considered a grievance until a justifiable cause is shown.

Section 3. Any member of the Union, selected as an officer or delegate, shall upon request, be granted leave of absence without loss of seniority rights.

Section 4. It is agreed that any employe who enters the service of the United States, except those who voluntarily enter governmental employ other than the "Armed Forces", shall, when available, be restored to their original job, it being understood that such service shall be cumulative to their seniority rating.

Section 5. Bulletin boards will be provided by the Company for use by the Union.

Section 6. Whenever possible, employes to be laid-off shall be given five (5) days' notice, excluding Holidays or Sundays, or in lieu thereof, shall receive five (5) days' pay.

Section 7. All overtime work shall be as equally and impartially distributed as is possible among the employes of each craft.

Section 8. Any privileges or benefits now enjoyed by employes shall be continued during the life of this Agreement.

Section 9. Employes who have given long and faithful service and have become unable to handle heavy work to advantage shall be given preference in such light work as they may be able to perform at a commensurate rate of pay.

The terms and provisions of this Agreement shall become effective as of March 1, 1942, and continue in force until June 1, 1943 and thereafter unless written notice is given by either party between the dates of April 15th and May 15th of any year that changes, amendments or termination is desired.

**Schedule "A"**

| Classification: | Day Shift Rates Per Hour | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglesmiths and Pressmen | | 1.12 | 1.25 |
| Acetylene Burners | | | 1.25 |
| Acetylene Welders | 1.12 | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Loftsmen and Lay-Out | 1.12 | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Linermen | | | 1.12 |
| Boiler Makers | 1.12 | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Bolter-Ups | | .87 | .95 |
| Checkers | | 1.05 | 1.12 |
| Chippers and Caulkers, Steel | | 1.12 | 1.25 |
| Chippers and Weld Cleaners | | | 1.12 |
| Deckmen, Marine Waymen, Stage Riggers | | 1.05 | 1.12 |
| Drillers and Reamers | | 1.05 | 1.12 |
| Electric Welders | 1.12 | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Burner and Welder, Advanced Learner | | | 1.06 |
| Burner and Welder, Learner | | | 1.00 |
| Erectors, Regulators and Plate Hangers | 1.12 | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Flange Turners and Slabmen | | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Heaters, Rivets | | | 1.00 |
| Heaters, Gas | | 1.02 | 1.12 |
| Holders-On | | | 1.00 |
| Helpers, General | | | .87 |
| Helpers, Flange and Slab | | | 1.00 |
| Hook and Sling Tenders | | 1.00 | 1.12 |
| Plate Straighteners and Shrinkers | | 1.12 | 1.25 |
| Punch and Shears | | | 1.12 |
| Roolermen and Planer Operators | | | 1.12 |
| Riggers, Loft | | 1.12 | 1.25 |
| Riggers, Ship | | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Rivet-Testers and Inspectors | | 1.12 | 1.25 |
| Weld Tester and Examiners | | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Ship Fitters | 1.12 | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Signalmen | | | 1.12 |
| Sheet Metal Workers | | 1.12 | 1.25 |
| Tank Testers | | 1.12 | 1.25 |
| Tank Scalers and Cleaners | | 87. | .95 |
| Rivet Passers | | | .87 |
| Rivetors | | 1.12 | 1.25 |
| Blacksmiths | | 1.12 | 1.25 |
| Drop Forgers | | 1.12 | 1.25 |
| Heavy Forgers | | 1.25 | 1.42 |
| Helpers, Heavy Forge | | | 1.00 |
| Tool Dressers | | 1.25 | 1.42 |
| Coppersmiths | 1.12 | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Operating Engineers | 1.12 | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Electric Crane Operators, Tens and over | | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Electric Crane Operators, under 20 tons | | 1.12 | 1.25 |
| Electricians | 1.12 | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Machinists, in and outside | 1.12 | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Tool Makers | | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers | | 1.12 | 1.25 |
| Steam Fitters, Marine Pipers and Plumbers | 1.12 | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Painters | | 1.12 | 1.25 |
| Carpenters | | 1.12 | 1.25 |
| Shipwrights, Joiners and Boat Builders | | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Caulkers, Wood | | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Watchmen and Guards | | .90 | 1.20 |
| Laborers, all classes | | .80 | .89 |
| Firemen and Oilers | | .90 | 1.00 |
| Asbestos Workers | | 1.12 | 1.25 |
| Molders | 1.12 | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Pattern Makers | | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Warehousemen and Truck Drivers | | | .85 |

**FOR VICTORY!** Rockwell Kent has drawn the Minute Man, symbol of the Defense Savings Program, as a modern worker, ready at his lathe to smash the Axis, as his forefathers of Lexington and Concord left their plows to fight for freedom. Victory needs dollars as well as men. Buy Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps through a voluntary pay-roll allotment plan, or through your union, or at post offices and banks.

## Authentic Picture Taken During CIO Strike

# SANFORD TEXTILE WORKERS AVOIDED CHAOS WHICH BEFELL SHOE WORKERS IN AUBURN

**Repudiated CIO Tactics and Joined AFL Union, Which Has Proven God-send to Local Workers, Say Officials**

**By HORACE E. HOWE, Vice-President, Maine Federation of Labor**

The years of 1941 and part of 1942 have seen greater benefits to thousands of Maine workers belonging to unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor throughout the whole state—from Presque Isle to Sanford. During these months nearly ten thousand members have been added to the membership of AFL unions, and all of these new members have received substantial wage increases, ranging from five cents to thirty-five cents per hour. In a great many cases, wage adjustments have increased the workers weekly wages 100 per cent.

Numerous agreements negotiated during this period call for vacations with pay, which to thousands of Maine workers has been something hoped for in the past but in very few isolated instances were a reality.

In York County, nearly three thousand workers and their families – whose only vacation in past years was when the mills were closed or production curtailed, and then without pay, now—through efforts of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers, AFL—receive vacations, and yes, with pay! These workers are members of Local Unions 1802 and 2322 at Sanford and South Sanford, and Local 2643 at Limerick. Have these workers also received wage increases? The answer is Yes, from ten to thirty per cent in several instances.

President Edward Ambrose of Local 1802 was elected Town Moderator of Sanford at the annual election last year. To some people this probably does not mean much, but to the workers of Sanford it demonstrates the power of the union, and many of them have said to the writer, "Now we know just what true democracy is with worker representation."

National President Joseph Sylvia of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers, assisted by James E. Carlen, recently elected U. T. W. vice-president; Mary Taccone, Frank Sgambato and Manuel Sylvia, are proud of the loyalty to trade union principles displayed by members of these local unions, and the cooperation shown by affiliated organizations of the AFL.

The textile industry in Sanford and Limerick is now 100 per cent organized under the banner of the AFL. Workers in the Sanford Mills had a sad experience for several months with an independent union which, in their own words, "got them nowhere" —and they finally dissolved their incorporated organization and joined the American Federation of Labor. They now have the largest local union in the textile field—1,700 dues-paying members, receiving higher wages and greatly improved conditions, including vacations with pay.

This progressive AFL local union, under the leadership of President Edward Ambrose and Secretary Laurent Roussin, is making history for textile workers in Maine, and stands out as a shining example of progress under the AFL.

Local 2322 also reports gains in wages, conditions, vacations with pay, etc. Officers of the local include Charles H. Downes, president; Eugene Roussin, vice-president; Anita Dart, recording secretary; Jenny Shufelt, financial secretary; and Geo. Merrifield, treasurer. Mr. Merrifield was named an organizer for the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers last month.

Armand Langlois heads Local 2643 as president, following the resignation of Eden Curry. Secretary Fred Lane reports gains in wages, working conditions and vacations with pay through their contract with the Limerick Yarn Mills.

Efforts of the CIO both in Sanford and Limerick to organize the workers were in vain, as the workers repudiated CIO tactics. To quote some of them: "We do not want the same chaos in the textile industry here as was experienced by the boot and shoe workers in Lewiston and Auburn during the hectic days of the CIO strike a few years ago." They have told the writer, "We prefer the American way —the democratic way around the conference table, and in the event we cannot reach an agreement, we will use the facilities afforded by the United States Department of Labor for conciliation and arbitration rather than resort to strikes and disorders."

One of the toughest problems confronting officials of Local 1802 was the laying off of nearly a thousand workers at the Sanford Mills because of inability of the company to get materials, and the curtailment of automobile manufacturing. The Sanford Mills were large manufacturers of plush for automobiles.

Local 1802 sent a committee to Washington to confer with high governmental officials, and as a rèsult of this trip the Sanford Mills received a contract that will keep all hands busy for several months, and it was a pleasure to learn just the other day that a number of employes are now working overtime. Congressman J. C. Oliver cooperated fully with the union's efforts, as did Selectman Maurice J. Maurice, who accompanied President Ambrose and Secretary Roussin to Washington.

At Waterville, employes of the Lockwood Company overwhelmingly defeated attempts by the CIO to raid their organization and chose the AFL as their bargaining agency. Today these workers are receiving the highest wages in the history of their employment in the textile industry and working conditions have been improved.

At Howland, employes of the Northern Craft Paper Company chose the AFL as their bargaining agency and they, too, are now getting higher wages and better conditions.

At North Vassalboro, workers employed by the American Woolen Co. have received pay increases and better conditions since choosing the AFL Woolen and Worsted Workers' Union as their bargaining agency.

Employes of the Keyes Fiber Company are proud of their gains made since joining the American Federation of Labor, as are also employes of the S. D. Warren Paper Company at Gardiner.

Plumbers in Waterville have now joined the Plumbers and Steamfitters Union, AFL, and as a result of the large number of workers joining AFL unions in this city and vicinity, a Central Labor Union has been organized under the presidency of Joseph Poirier.

Benjamin J. Dorsky, president of the Maine State Federation of Labor expresses his appreciation for the cooperation received in the progress that has been marked time and time again by defeat of independent and CIO groups. Thus, Maine workers prefer the American way—the AFL method of organization.

# Campaign Backed by Federation

Following is a copy of a letter sent by President Benjamin J. Dorsky of the Maine State Federation of Labor to all affiliated unions, soliciting their help on behalf of shipyard workers at the South Portland yards, demonstrating that the entire strength of Organized Labor in Maine is behind this drive:

**MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR**

TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS:
GREETINGS:

The Maine State Federation of Labor, the American Federation of Labor and National and International Unions have been conducting a campaign to organize the workers in the South Portland shipyards. This has culminated in an election to be conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, in which the workers in the shipyards will choose their bargaining agent, in this case the AFL, the CIO, or an Independent Union.

I am writing you to enlist your help in this drive. Your help is very necessary if we are to maintain the record of progress and benefits we have gotten for the workers in Maine.

Will you, as your contribution in this drive, write to all members, former members and friends, who are working in the South Portland shipyards to sign the AFL pledge cards being distributed by representatives of the AFL and turn them in immediately. Also, please emphasize that on THURSDAY, MARCH 12th, when they go to the polls, that they vote for the AFL and that they urge their fellow workers to mark their ballots for the AFL.

I appeal to you to carry out the obligation we took upon our admission to our Local Union, "that we will do everything possible to faithfully aid and protect the interest of our fellow workers". If you do your part you will be assured that the interests of the workers in the South Portland shipyards will be protected and we will all mutually benefit.

Fraternally,

BENJAMIN J. DORSKY, President.

# Freezing of Pay Declared Peril to Financing of War

Pittsburgh, Mar. 4 (ILNS).—The freezing of wages at present levels would endanger financing of the war and interfere with after-war economic adjustment, the Central Labor Union Defense Committee warned in a statement addressed to William H. Davis of the National War Labor Board and Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board. The committee represents 250,000 AFL members. The statement said:

"There is widespread tendency to lose sight of the fact that contractual pay rates are set, generally, 12 months in advance. At the end of this period, workers' gains are largely wiped out by the increase in cost of basic living commodities. In the present period they have been more than wiped out."

Declaring that wage surpluses went into the purchase of defense bonds or to create a post-war financial reservoir, the statement added:

"Just so much as they are restricted, just so much reduced will be the workers' ability to invest in these securities. **We must either have a widely distributed purchasing power or face a long and painful period of readjustment.**"

# Uncle Sam Wants Tool, Gage Designers and Assistants

Announced among other Civil Service examinations for filling vacancies at the U. S. Armory, Springfield, the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, and the Torpedo Station in Newport, during the week included examinations for principal tool and gauge designer, $2,600 a year; senior tool and gauge designer, $2,300; tool and gauge designer, $2,000; associate tool and gauge designer, $1,800; assistant tool and gauge designer, $1,-620; junior tool and gauge designer, $1,440 a year.

Applications will be received until further notice. Qualified applicants are urged to apply. Information and applications may be obtained at any first or second-class post office in New England.

# Sound Homes Essential to Sound Health, Says Collier

At a time when all national resources must be conserved, repairs to homes should be a first consideration on the family budget. This nation has an 80-billion-dollar investment in its homes, according to Northeastern Homes Foundation, which actually is an 80-billion-dollar investment in the health and well-being of its citizens.

"We cannot meet the demands of harder work and longer working hours unless we keep in top physical shape," says Paul S. Collier, director of the Foundation. "Making our homes sound; repairing leaky roofs and sagging doors and defective drainage, will do a lot to lessen the epidemic of colds and flu which saps our working strength every Spring.

"Neglect of health and neglect of personal property are always wrong; today they are even dangerous. All-out production can't be achieved by a people whose strength is sapped by illness; national economy to back up all-out war will not be reached until we learn complete conservation, — which means preservation of what we use as well as avoidance of waste.

"Our enemies have an advantage over us in their long years of preparation for war. We have a great advantage in our physical well-being, and in the fact that our high standard of living has made it possible for most of our population to live in soundly-constructed, well-ventilated, sunlit homes.

"The repairs necessary to keep our homes in condition, and the remodeling necessary to bring older-type homes to best standards for healthful living, are the responsibility and duty of every one of us. An excellent example of what can be done along these lines is shown in the accompanying illustration."

Two "Answer Books on Home Building" may be had upon inquiry to Northeastern Homes Foundation, 82 St. Paul street, Rochester, N. Y.

# Construction This Year Likely to Top 1941 Total, Secretary Perkins Says

Washington, D. C., Mar. 4 (ILNS). —With the Federal Government scheduling the largest volume of war construction in the history of the nation, total new construction expenditures in 1942 are likely to exceed the 1941 total of 10½ billion dollars, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reports.

"New construction expenditures in 1942 will reach a total of 10¾ billion dollars—the largest dollar volume of construction in any year since 1928," she said. "Although private construction and non-defense public works will decline sharply in 1942, **the increase in construction for the war program will more than offset this decline.**

"More than 6 billion dollars, or 60 per cent of the 1942 construction total, will be Federally-financed work under the expanded war program. In 1941 similar expenditures were 3.3 billion dollars and accounted for only 31 per cent of the total volume of new construction. Total public outlays for new construction in 1942 should reach 7.1 billion—an all-time high for public construction and an increase of almost 2 billion dollars over 1941.

"Private construction operations will be curtailed in 1942 because of shortages of materials, particularly metals, required in war production. It is estimated that private construction expenditures in 1942 will decline by one-third from the 1941 level of 5.4 billion dollars. Most of this decrease will occur in non-farm residential and non-residential building.

"Expenditures for new private residential construction, excluding both residential construction in farm areas and all public residential work, are estimated at 1.7 billion dollars, a decline of almost 1 billion dollars from the 1941 total. Private non-residential construction, including commercial, factory, social and recreational, and religious and memorial building will decline from 1.3 billion dollars to an estimated $600,000,000."

## INVITATION TO DINE

**Some experts contend that surroundings at meal time affect digestion. The dark and dreary post-Victorian, mission era, dining room pictured here must have ruined many an appetite in its long life. The designer apparently stayed awake nights inventing ways and means of including numerous, large windows without permitting much light to reach the diners!**

**Simple, up-to-date windows and bright, modern paneling have helped rescue this room from the past. The paneling not only creates a new room with an entirely different decorative scheme and period, but also provides a permanent wall finish which, with proper care, should eliminate the expense of frequent redecoration.**

**Modern millwork and wood paneling can do wonders in making a room a brighter, and more cheerful place to live. Both are inexpensive yet effective means of modernization.**

BEFORE

AFTER

## Conspiracies by

(Continued from Page 1)

dists, and a ready entree to a large section of the nation's organs of publicity, are well designed to foster, develop, and divert national hysteria in any period of national emergency against trade unions and collective bargaining, although they themselves constitute a constant provocation to strikes in defense industries as elsewhere.

"Any proposals for legislation encumbering the exercise of labor's rights should be viewed and appraised in the light of the known facts, to be analyzed in these reports, concerning those employer groups which often inspire and stand to gain an undue advantage from such legislation.

"The next decade may determine the whole course of development of democratic institutions for generations to come. The climax of world-wide adjustment to the mass industrial machine age is here. The equitable distribution of the products of collective enterprise that mean life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, in the economic sense, must be achieved without a destruction of the liberties and enterprise of private citizens and associations. The alternatives to this course are either internal decay or the tyranny of small groups vested with great power.

"That is the vast and fearsome prospect in the light of which all policies of government, affirmative and negative, domestic or foreign, must be viewed in the years that are ahead. Our objectives for democratic government must continue to further a balanced system of collective bargaining between employers and employes, between those who own or control productive property and those who work it. Only by a diligent adherence to that public policy will it be possible to achieve an ever increasing degree of order, efficiency, and economic justice free from the tyranny of the totalitarian state."

In discussing conditions in California, the report said:

"The committee found that in important sectors of Calofirnia's industry the national labor policy had not been honored or observed. The results were observable in continued instability, repeated denials of labor's rights, and a constant strain on the maintenance of collective-bargaining procedures elsewhere. In part, the causes lay in organized conspiracies of employers' associations to flout the law. From an inspection of the pattern of organized violation and defiance revealed in the California inquiry, the outlines of remedial measures become fairly simple.

"Such employers' association conspiracies should be flatly outlawed.

"The California study also reveals the existence of a wide and important field of economic activity in which civil liberties today are not freely expressed, and in which public intervention is called for to restore them. Employment relations in California's industrialized agriculture have been left in the unfettered control of employers' groups and associations.

"The results, to be detailed in this report, are almost beyond belief. Unemployment, underemployment, disorganized and haphazard migrancy, lack of adequate wages or annual income, bad housing, insufficient education, little medical care, the great public burden of relief, the denial of civil liberties, riots, strife, corruption, are all part and parcel of this autocratic system of labor relations that has for decades dominated California's agricultural industry.

"In this respect California provides a clear demonstration that in an industrial society the stronger side of the employment relation cannot well be permitted to devise policies and conduct its affairs solely in accord with its own wishes. Such so-called laissez-faire constitutes too great a danger to th epublic welfare, too great a drain on the public purse, and too great an injury to the entire fabric of democratic rights."

## PRICE CONTROL BILL

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Baer

**Every war is followed at its outbreak with a rising price level for all ordinary and even luxury commodities. It was so in the first World War—and history repeats itself. This time, however, Congress seems to be more awake to the fact that unrestrained inflation spells national peril.**

**Therefore, Congress has passed a "price control" bill which will put sweeping and even autocratic powers in the hands of the administrator. However, farm products and wages are among the most difficult entities to regulate and for that reason the future alone will tell how effective the price control measure actually is.**

**The President has been granted such sweeping and all-inclusive war-time powers over the national economy, in the interest of the national defense, that there is no question about the right and authority to exert price control wherever it is shown that the national interest is seriously involved. This is one of the unavoidable developments of the war—a war that was thrust upon us and not desired by this peace-loving nation.**

## President Condemning

(Continued from Page 1)

nounced by American Federation of Labor conventions, exists in eight Southern states as a prerequisite for voting. It deprives millions of poverty-stricken white and colored citizens of the right of suffrage.

# Facing The Facts

(Continued from Page 1)

about strikes. "The fact is," he declared, "that since early last November the interruption of war production by strikes has been reduced almost to the vanishing point."

Did the newspapers feature this statement? They did not.

**ANTI-LABOR PROPAGANDA**

Instead, the daily press played up baseless and inflated strike figures put out as anti-labor propaganda by the National Association of Manufacturers. Secretary of Labor Perkins protested. "The Department of Labor has been publishing accurate figures on strikes for the past eight years," she said. "No newspaper ever mentions these, however. But when the NAM releases a lot of inflated figures, the newspapers fall all over themselves to give them a big play."

Here's another story. Again the United Press was the culprit. It put out a yarn charging that a National Labor Relations Board investigation of company unionism at the Curtiss-Wright aircraft plants was delaying airplane production. It was even suggested that the board's action was holding up parts needed for American planes grounded in the Far East. Anonymous Army and Navy officials were the "authority" for this statement. The story was widely published.

It was immediately and indignantly denounced by the National Labor Relations Board, which charged the story was part of a conspiracy to terrorize the board into abandoning efforts to protect workers.

"Such attempts to force the board to abandon its functions have been made before," said the official statement. "The public should know that in each instance it has been the board's experience that prompt hearings have allayed tension and unrest, which otherwise would have immediate and disastrous consequences. An opportunity to present issues at hearings before labor boards is the method provided by the Government for avoiding strikes and lockouts."

This was an important and significant statement. Did you see it in the daily newspapers? We didn't, and we made quite a search for it.

Let's take another case. This started with the publication of a Page 1 box in the New York Times to the effect that labor leaders were to be exempted from the draft at the request of the AFL and the CIO. Immediately columnists and editorialists picked it up with due expressions of horror.

President Green, in behalf of the AFL, forcefully denied that the Federation had ever asked or would ever ask for special treatment of labor representatives. A few newspapers carried a small item on this denial but they buried it far inside their pages.

There were more developments to this story. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the Draft Director, discussed it at his press conference. He made it clear that the story had been deliberately twisted and distorted in the press. He denied that the AFL or CIO had asked for special exemptions. He pointed out that the order issued by Selective Service Headquarters did not in fact grant special treatment for labor leaders. The order provided merely that local boards may give consideration to deferring GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRY, as well as labor representatives, whose services are considered essential to efficient operation of war production plants.

Did the newspapers give General Hershey's statement equivalent space or position to the original and false story? They did not. In fact, very few of them mentioned his denial at all.

Finally, we should like to call to your attention a story published on Page 1 of the Washington Post which gave the impression that the local musicians' union in the District of Columbia had put its foot down against name band instrumentalists giving their services free for the entertainment of soldiers in Army camps.

Careful reading of this story disclosed the submerged fact that the union had merely insisted that orchestra leaders obtain permission from the union before giving such concerts.

The story percolated to New York and came to the attention of President Petrillo of the international union. He promptly branded it as false and misleading. He pointed out that the American Federation of Musicians had waived its rules to permit and encourage free concerts at Army camps by name bands. He did not say, but it's the truth, that members of this union have given a tremendous amount of their spare time free of charge to help cheer up our armed forces and provide entertainment for them. Did the Washington Post correct its original story and print the facts? It did not.

Do you still believe what you read in the daily newspapers about labor?

# Cooperative Means Started by Textile Wkrs. Union Results in Getting Million Dollar Duck Order for Sanford Mills

Sanford, Maine.—What union cooperation means when employer-employe relations are such that both feel they have each other's interests at heart, was demonstrated last Monday when as the result of a plan devised by Sanford Local 1802 of the United Textile Workers of America, the Sanford Mills received a government order for the production of a million yards of white duck.

Coming at a time when hundreds of workers were idle because of a slack during the past month, this order was not only cheerful news to the workers but to townspeople in general, who feared continued unemployment would cause hundreds of workers to seek employment in other textile centers.

The plan for securing orders for the mill, which was started by Sanford Local 1802 last month, empowered several of its officers, including President Edward J. Ambrose and Secretary Laurent J. Roussin, to go to Washington and take means for inducing government purchasing agencies to place orders with the mills.

Accompanied by Selectman Maurice J. Maurice, the committee called upon Congressman James C. Oliver, and through his cooperation were enabled to secure an Army defense contract, production on which will put to work from 700 to 1,000 employes just as soon as a machinery change-over can be completed.

Much gratification is expressed by the more than 2,000 members of Local 1802, townspeople in general, and company officials over the success scored by the local committee and the splendid cooperation given by Congressman Oliver which made possible the securing of the contract.

# Contract With Lockwood Mills Waterville Includes Week's Vacation, 3 Hours Call Time, Seniority Rights

Members of Waterville, Me., Local 2658 of the United Textile Workers of America feel quite proud over their agreement with the Lockwood Company, which, aside from wage readjustments, includes a week's vacation with pay, three-hour call time, and establishment of seniority rights.

Much credit is accorded Organizer James E. Carlen of the U. T. W. of A. and the following members of the union for services rendered in securing the agreement: President Fred Poulin, A. F. Cormier, Grace Lachance, "Al" Cowan, Robert Sweeney, Alfred Lacroix and William Chapin.

Meetings of Local 2658 are well attended, and the enthusiasm manifested is most gratifying to officers, who are sparing no means or energy to make their administration of the union's affairs successful during the coming year.

Officers of the local union, elected and installed at the last meeting, are as follows: President, Fred Poulin; vice-president, William Chapin; financial secretary, James Cosgrove; recording secretary, "Phil" Crock; conductor, "Al" Cowan; treasurer, William Chapin.

## ENROLLMENT OF APPRENTICE SEAMEN AND RADIO OPERATORS FOR MARITIME SERVICE ANNOUNCED BY FSA BOARD

From the office of the Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., and read at the January 25th meeting of the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor and referred to The Labor News for publication, was the announcement that facilities of the U. S. Employment Service will be used to speed the manning of ships for the American merchant marine. This is by arrangement of the U. S. Maritime Commission.

Public employment offices in every state will assist in the enrollment of apprentice seamen and also radio operators for training in the Maritime Service. Apprentices will be paid while training. Upon completion of this free training course, they are expected to serve in the merchant marine "for at least one year thereafter".

About 1,200 new merchant ships will be launched during the next two years. This will require 40,000 more seamen. Positions include deck and engine departments, radio operators, cooks and bakers. Young men are needed at once. Those accepted for training are assured of good jobs at unusually good pay, as there is a lack of trained men to man these new vessels.

Base pay for graduates employed on ocean and Great Lakes merchant ships is $72.50 per month for ordinary seamen and engine helpers; $92.50 for able-bodied seamen and qualified members of the engine department, plus bonuses. Base pay, plus bonus, will amount to more than $200 per month.

Particulars may be obtain at any local State Employment Office.

## Congressional Pension Bill Repealed in Senate; Vote 75 to 5

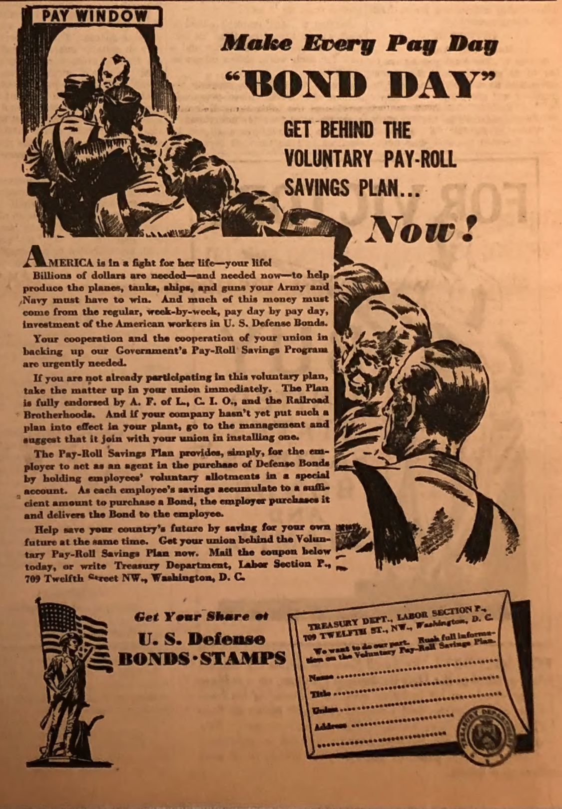
By an overwhelming majority, 75 to 5, the Senate voted repeal of the provisions of the recently passed Civil Service retirement act yesterday. This would have granted pensions to Congressmen, the Vice President and members of the Cabinet.

The estimated annual cost of the measure, if it had become law, would have been less than $100,000. At the same time it was pointed out in debate that Members of Congress are among the few public servants who are not included in the general scope of pension and retirement laws.

It is quite possible that the measure may be reintroduced later, on a different footing. This is in line with the generally accepted policy of social security for salaried workers, in or out of Congress.

### AFL AIDS U. S. WORKERS INJURED AT PEARL HARBOR

The American Federation of Labor has sent a check for $5,000 to John A. Owens, A. F. of L. representative in Honolulu, to be used for the relief of American workers injured in the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor.

The Navy Department has officially praised the heroic conduct of these workers during the attack.

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